

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
BY
O. PALMER,

Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For One Year, \$1.00
For Three Months, 50

BEN NOT A CANDIDATE

INDIANA STATESMAN DECLARIES HIMSELF

Harrison Writes a Letter to Chairman Gowdy of Indiana in Which He Declines to Have His Name Presented at the St. Louis Convention.

White House Has No Charms. Gen. Harrison has given his final answer. He will not allow his name to go before the St. Louis convention. After a long talk with prominent Indiana members of his party he wrote the following letter to John R. Gowdy, chairman of the Indiana Republican committee: "Hon. John R. Gowdy, Indianapolis, Ind.: In view of the resolutions passed by the State Central Committee at its recent meeting, and of the fact that the delegations to the national Republican convention are set to be chosen in this State, I have concluded that some statement from me as to my wishes and purposes should now be made to my Indiana friends. I therefore have decided to speak to the public upon this matter, but scores of friends to whom I have talked and many scores more to whom I have written will recognize in this expression the substance of what I have said to them: To every one who has proposed to promote my nomination I have said 'no.' There never has been an hour since I left the White House that I have felt a wish to re-



GENERAL HARRISON.

turn to it. My Indiana friends have been most devoted and faithful, and I am their grateful debtor. The Republican party has twice in national convention given me its indorsement, and that is enough. I think the voters of our party are now entitled to a new name. For the sentiment, great or small, that has been manifested for my nomination I am grateful; and that of wider respect and kindness-breaking party-lines—which have been shown me in so many ways, I am profoundly appreciative.

"I cannot consent that my name be presented to or used in the St. Louis convention, and must kindly ask my friends to accept this as a sincere and final expression on the subject."

BENJ. R. TILLMAN.

South Carolina's Senator Who De-nounced Cleveland in the Senate. Senator Tillman, who recently started "the most dignified legislative body on earth" by his virulent denunciation of President Cleveland, was born on his father's plantation at Chester, Edgefield County, S. C., and during the war he attended school at Liberty Hill, thirty miles away. The boy's craving for learning and his indomitable will were displayed when he was 15 years old. He knew that he 16 he must enter the Confederate army. His



SENATOR TILLMAN.

elder brothers in the field wrote back to him that he must make the best of his opportunities while at school, for the war might last so long that he might never have educational advantages. So young Tillman, when supper was eaten, would carry a lighted pine knot to the woods, and there in the solitude of night study his Greek roots and Latin conjugations.

In March, 1890, the farmers' alliance met to nominate a candidate for Governor. Tillman was nominated, and then followed the bitterest campaign South Carolina has ever had. Gen. Earle was his opponent, and they met in joint debate. Three-quarters of the men assembled carried revolvers and trouble was expected at the speech making. Gen. Earle asked of his opponent how old he (Tillman) was at the close of the war and why he was not in the Confederate army. Hounds sought triggers, expecting an out-and-out attack. "As for your insinuations of cowardice and lack of patriotism," thundered Tillman at his adversary, "I spit them out at you and spurn you and them with contempt!" Not a shot was fired. It was a miracle. Applause greeted the speaker, and from that time forth he controlled the multitude.

The riots attending the carrying out of effect of Gov. Tillman's famous dispensary system are matters of recent happening and are well remembered. His quieting of the trouble with troops of farmers armed with every conceivable manner of weapons is very indicative of the man's force and of the regard in which his constituents hold him.

The American Savings and Loan Association at Minneapolis went into the hands of a receiver, application to the court having been made by Attorney General Childs. Maj. W. D. Hale was named as receiver.

Crawford Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT. Publisher and Proprietor.

O. PALMER,

VOLUME XVII. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1896.

NUMBER 45.

TWO MILLIONS LOSS.

Furious Flames Destroy Big Building in Philadelphia.

Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was visited by the other morning by one of the fiercest fires the city has known for years. The seven-story building of Charles H. Haseltine, 1416 and 1418 Chestnut street, and the adjoining five-story structure of the Baptist Publication Society and the American Baptist Historical Society were destroyed. The buildings damaged by fire and water and falling walls were the four-story dry goods house of Homer, Le Boultier & Co., 1412 and 1414, the dwelling at 1422 owned by the Wistar estate and the Hotel Lafayette at Broad and Sansom streets. On either side of the main entrance to the Haseltine building were the piano warehouses of Hallett & Davis at 1416, and of Steinway & Co. at 1418. The two Baptist societies lost large and valuable collections of paintings, books and curios. The detailed losses have not yet been made up, but a conservative estimate places the aggregate at close to \$2,000,000. It is thought that this is covered by insurance.

It was shortly before 3 o'clock, when Policemen Rice and Howard, while patrolling their beats at Broad and Chestnut streets, detected the smell of smoke. They ran to the Lafayette Hotel and went from floor to floor, looking for the fire. When they reached the sixth a fierce blaze met their sight. It was in the rear of the Haseltine building, which reached dangerously near to the back of the hotel building. An alarm was struck immediately, but before the first engines could reach the scene a strong west wind had carried the flames throughout the entire building.

A dozen lines of hose were turned on the Chestnut street front, but the light wood and paper which stocked the second, third and fourth floors were easy food for the flames. The upper portion of the Lafayette Hotel was ignited by sparks flying from the burning buildings on Chestnut street, but the blaze was confined to the upper floors. The fire was not controlled until long after daybreak. The Haseltine building was valued at \$300,000 and was fully insured. It was erected in 1888, and the first two floors were "fireproof." The loss on paintings on the second floor is between \$300,000 and \$400,000, uninsured. Among those destroyed were two by G. H. Selous, valued at \$30,000 each; one by Robert Fleury, valued at \$10,000.

INSURGENTS IN GOOD TRIM.

Reported Critical Situation of the Two Leaders Is Denied.

The following gives a resume of the operations of the insurgents in Cuba during the past few weeks, incidents of the campaign eliminated by the press censor from cablegrams sent to the United States:

When Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo with two large columns of mounted men invaded Havana province, coming almost to the gates of the capital city, the two rebel leaders separated at the Pinar del Rio line. Gomez passed the line of troops thrown across the island south of Havana and Maceo began the conquest of Pinar del Rio. According to Spanish official reports Maceo's hand has been defeated many times. As a matter of fact, he entered the province with 2,000 men and he now has 5,000. All are mounted, armed and well equipped. He also has plenty of ammunition. He captured 11,000 rounds at Cabanas and a large quantity at Guane. He captured one mule train containing 100,000 rations on its way from Cojeda to Pinar del Rio City, and food has been scarce in the capital ever since.

At San Cristobal, one of the first towns entered, Maceo found the houses covered with white flags in token of surrender. He was welcomed with cheers. He rested there one day, added forty volunteers to his army and marched on, after hoisting a Cuban flag on the town hall and appointing a local government. At Palacio Consolacion del Sur and nearly a score of other towns the same scenes were repeated until Mantua, the most western town of any importance was reached. There the inhabitants gave a ball in honor of the invading army and Maceo stood as godfather to a newly born child.

DEMANDS INDEMNITY.

Minister Terrell Asks \$100,000 for Burning American Missions.

United States Minister Terrell has demanded of Turkey an indemnity of \$100,000 for the burning and pillaging of the American missions at Marash and Kharout. He also asked for the immediate granting of firms for rebuilding them.

Reports from Turkish sources, believed to be fairly accurate, say that it is believed that the Zeitoonians are still holding out. The Turks have made seven different attacks upon the town, but all have failed, and their losses are reported to amount to 10,000. It is alleged that 50,000 troops will be needed to capture Zeitoon. It is believed that the Zeitoonians number from 15,000 to 20,000, well armed, and provisioned for a year. There is a doubtful report that 4,000 Russian Armenians crossed the Persian frontier and defeated the Turks at Siz, eighteen hours from Zeitoon, and have now joined the Zeitoonians.

Sparks from the Wires. As the result of a conference between Elbridge T. Gerry and President Roosevelt, it is probable the New York police will stand off the employment of children to obtain evidence against saloonkeepers. The czar has promised to stand as godfather to the Bulgarian Prince Boris (son of Prince Ferdinand, ruler of Bulgaria) in his conversion to the Russian church, and afterwards to appoint a Russian minister to Sofia.

The steamer reported ashore at New Haven, N. C., proves to be the American steamer James Woodall with a cargo of sugar and molasses from New Orleans, La., for Baltimore, Md. The crew of ten men were saved by the life savers.

John Hodges, who confesses to having been implicated in the robbery of the postoffice at Rockport, Ill., while left momentarily alone in one of the rooms of the United States district attorney's office at Springfield, stepped out of a door, supposed to be locked, and escaped.

William D. Himes, vice-president of the Gettysburg National Bank at New Oxford, Pa., died at the age of 84 years. Mr. Himes was among the most intimate personal friends of Thaddeus Stevens in his early career in Adams County and was associated with him in various business enterprises.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Wife-Hater's Narrow Escape from Lynching—Sand Burr in the Throat of a Grand Rapids Girl—Harvey Page, Wife, and Two Sons Die.

Warned Away by a Mob.

An organized mob of fifty farmers on Friday captured George Tillo, alleged to have caused the death of his wife at Glenmore by inhuman treatment, but allowed him to go without injury after warning him not to return to the neighborhood again. Mrs. Tillo died Saturday after a short illness. On her deathbed, it is claimed, she made some very startling statements that her husband had caused her death. On these statements Tillo was arrested by Sheriff Brooks. He was placed in the county jail, but was released Monday after the death of his wife, who would have been the only prosecuting witness. Since then the most revolting stories have been circulated concerning the brutal and inhuman treatment of Mrs. Tillo. She had long been ill with consumption and while lying sick, it is alleged, he hastened her death by kicking and beating her. These stories had not come to light when Tillo was undergoing examination. Finding no law could touch the case, the citizens determined to punish Tillo as they believed he deserved, and agreed to mob him. Meanwhile Tillo had made good his escape.

Fool Women in Grand Rapids.

J. B. Herbert Holmes, who killed Albert Johnson at Grand Rapids because the latter shamed his cold hands down Holmes' neck, was bound over on the charge of murder in the first degree. Forty society women crowded into the court room, hoping that their moral sympathy would lead to a modification of the charge, and indeed, in the second degree, and permit of

Holmes' admission to bail. Holmes' cell is constantly adorned with flowers, and is supplied with fruit and all kinds of delicacies. Many ladies have visited him in his cell. One of his friends had planned to give him a society reception Saturday night, expecting the sheriff would bring him out to attend, but the sheriff promptly refused the request.

Whole Family Cremated.

Harvey Page, wife and two sons, aged respectively three years and three months were entombed and burned to death in their home in Marion Township, six miles northeast of Marshall, at 2 o'clock Friday morning. Page and his family occupied one-half of a double log house. The latter family, however, slept in the first floor and Harvey's family slept upstairs. When Willard discovered the fire and his hired man tried valiantly to reach the people upstairs, who were overtaken by smoke and burned to death. There was but one window in the upstairs floor. The house burned to the ground and the bodies, horribly charred, fell into the cellar.

Doctors Can't Get It.

All the medical talent in Grand Rapids is deeply interested in an affliction which has come upon the 13-year-old daughter of ex-City Treasurer George R. Perry. The child was playing three days ago when she saw a sandburn on her mittens. She put it in her mouth to bite it off when she slipped on an icy sidewalk and fell. In doing so she drew in her breath and the burn lodged in her windpipe. Six specialists have been working on it ever since and have been unable to dislodge it. The greatest fear is that the hump will go down into the lungs, as happened to another child there last summer and proved fatal.

Short State Items.

The balance sheet of Calhoun County Agricultural Society shows an indebtedness of \$100.

Flint barbers have cut prices. They cut hair for 10 cents. On Monday school children get a free job.

Jack Harrison, a man about 40 years of age, was found dead in his room at Hillsdale. He drank wood alcohol.

The Postmaster General issued an order establishing in April next free delivery service at Benton Harbor with three carriers.

The Ross Memorial Church is the name of a new church at Port Huron.

It is named in memory of the late Rev. A. Hastings Ross, pastor of the First Congregational Church.

Earnings of the Michigan railroad companies in November last were \$2,688,308, as against \$2,452,947 in November, 1894.

The earnings from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 last year were \$2,318,816. This is an increase over the same period in 1894 of \$2,118,745, or 8.13 per cent.

The horseless carriage invented by Worth & Bauschke, of Benton Harbor, was given a satisfactory test. The motor power is a gasoline engine. The vehicle makes rapid time on the pavement and is easily controlled and steered by a light lever. The wheels are fitted with light pneumatic tires.

William G. Kalmar, of Kalamazoo, wants the court to evict his wife from the family residence. He says he recently discovered a flaw in the proceedings by which Mrs. Layle obtained a divorce from her first husband, and Layle immediately left her. Mrs. Layle declares the house belongs to the couple jointly. As neither has a deed, the court has a puzzle to solve.

Herman Van Wormer was arraigned in the police court at Grand Rapids for assaulting Alonso Marco, whose face looks like a map of a war district. "Gentlemen," he said, when asked to plead, "when I was a kid that man slapped me, and he slapped me good and hard. I took an solemn oath that I would kick him when the day came, and I am willing to leave it to you if I have not done a good job of it." He was fined \$10 and costs, paid the fine and expressed himself as having had his money's worth.

The Bay County superintendents of poor have ordered that the bodies of all paupers be sent to Ann Arbor, in accordance with the State law. They are tired of making the county pay burial expenses, when the university pickling vat years for subjects.

A Kalamazoo firm is entitled to the prize as interest takers, according to claims made by A. H. Benway in a suit against Boylan & Woods. He says he paid \$44 interest on \$16 in less than two months, and aims to recover all above legal interest. This interest would be at the rate of 1050 per cent a year.

The Michigan railroads will help the

A number of Prohibitionists of Berrien County are agitating the question of local option.

Henry Martin was accidentally killed while hunting near Burt. He was 14 years old.

Don Smith, the 5-year-old son of Walter T. Smith, was drowned in Crystal Lake, east of Stanton.

Grand Rapids rejoiced greatly over the honor tendered to E. F. Uhl, in the ambassadorship to Berlin.

Peter Postzuny, a man employed in the Monitor coal mine, Bay City, fell down the shaft and was killed.

Lapeer is dancing mad. A big public party is held about every week now, with dozens of smaller private affairs to fill in.

The late Ludwig Struber, of Ossos, left a fortune of \$30,000, \$500 of which goes to the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Thomas Cottrell, a Decatur nonagenarian, is the father of eighteen children. He was arrested by Sheriff Brooks. He was placed in the county jail, but was released Monday after the death of his wife, who would have been the only prosecuting witness.

Ten young ruffians broke into a district school house near Hadley and proceeded to stop all school work, pelting the teacher with sticks and text books. All ten were arrested.

Mrs. Mattie Gariow, of Grand Rapids, struck her adopted daughter Josie with a broomstick and horsewhip, raising great ridges of flesh, and jammed her head against the wall. Mrs. Gariow was fined \$20 and costs.

Chicken thieves played a low trick on Gus Schultz, of Big Beaver. They stole "Gus" chickens, but what made him mad was that they left a sick hen behind, as though it was plenty good enough for Gus.

Miss Ida Hewitt, a Benton Harbor domestic, has brought suit against her former employer, Alvin Monroe, a wealthy fruit grower, for \$10,000 damages for slander. The defendant accused the girl of stealing various articles from his house.

The substitute agreed to is in the exact words of the silver substitute for the bond bill which passed the Senate on Saturday.

A detailed description of the new variety of Kaffir corn in an article from Guthrie, Ok., and first printed a few weeks ago in the columns of the *Globe-Democrat*, has been widely copied by the newspapers of the Northwest and has aroused much discussion among the farmers of South Dakota as to the adaptability of Kaffir corn to that climate. Last year and prior a few farmers in the State produced small quantities of this seed and experimented with it, and the results of these experiments are interesting. T. B. Strong, a farmer and ranchman on White River, in the ceded Sioux lands, had a field of corn which yielded fully up to expectations. He declares that it is the very best kind of feed for any kind of stock. P. J. Gerin, a Chamberlain business man, experimented last season with a small field of ordinary Indian corn and Kaffir corn. The ordinary corn was irrigated several times, while the Kaffir corn received only the natural rainfall, which was much below normal. Still, the Kaffir corn grew as fast as the other, was green and healthy looking during the very driest periods of the summer, proving, in this instance, at least, that it can withstand drought to the degree claimed for it. In referring to a newspaper statement warning farmers to go slow in going into the culture of Kaffir corn, F. D. Hyer, a prominent farmer of Hanson County, says that three years ago he risked a dime for seed. This year he has ten bushels of seed and next spring will put in all he can cultivate. He declares that he finds nothing

that equals it for feed and nothing that stands the dry, hot winds, and always keeps growing like it.

His experience shows that the Kaffir corn, in his region, should be put into the ground as early as other corn, and the more it is cultivated the better; that it can be cut for feed three times in early summer.

While there seems to be a good deal to be said in favor of the new corn, there are, of course, two sides to the question as applied to a region so far north as South Dakota. A resident of Watertown, who spent fifteen years in South Africa, the region from which the corn was brought to this country, saw the corn grow there time and again, and expressed the opinion that it will not prove a success in the Dakota climate. He has never witnessed any experiments with it here, however, therefore his opinion is wholly superficial, but adds that he does know that even in the warm climate of Africa the corn crop was a failure for three or four seasons.

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POOL'S SHARE IS LESS.

MORGAN CROWD GETS ONE-THIRD OF THE BONDS.

Matter of Surprise to the Financial World—Commercial Feeling Stronger—Call for Dunlop—Postal Service May Materially Help Gold Reserve.

Syndicate Is Selling.

The Morgan pool at New York was busy Friday selling bonds at the market rate of 110%. There were reports in Wall street that Mr. Morgan was also a buyer of bonds, which was not unlikely, as they are regarded as sure to advance to 120 within a short time. It is said that the Morgan people, like many others, have contracts for the delivery of many of the bonds, and find that they are short in the supply they expected to get. Mr. Morgan's reply, he says, was favorable, but Russia informed Mr. Olney that they preferred there should be no naval demonstration at that time, as Russia was negotiating to bring about a restoration of order in Turkey, which country, L. E. De Kotzubei, Russian minister to the United States, is said to have informed Mr. Olney, would pay any indemnity required. Therefore the projected destruction of the United States war vessels in Turkish waters was abandoned.

RAILROADS IN CHINA.

Americans Should Not Allow Europeans to Get Ahead of Them.

The Chinese Government has at length turned its attention to the construction of railroads, and according to United States Minister Denby, has appointed Chia-Aien a provincial judge to superintend the building of a railroad from Tien-Tsin to Lu Kou bridge, eight miles west of Pekin, which is near the sacred precincts of royalty as Chinese etiquette will permit the road to approach the city. The cost of the railroad is estimated at \$2,000,000. It is believed to be completed by 1909. This decree ordering the work also requires Chinese merchants to form stock companies to build other railroads for the Government is determined to exclude foreign capital and foreign control of the roads, although there is reason to believe it will ultimately yield these points, when practical. It has shown the magnitude of the undertaking, and the lack of ability, owing to the inexperience of the Chinese managers. In this case there will be a great risk for foreign railroad enterprise, and Mr. Denby, who has lost no opportunity of setting out the pre-eminence of Americans as railroad managers and contractors and stock-builders, urges that postmasters whose receipts in gold are reasonably large will be instructed to send the gold in future direct to the treasury, instead of depositing it in local banks with other postoffice receipts. By depositing the gold the Government, in nearly every instance, loses it, and it goes to increase the hoard of gold held by bankers. By sending it to the treasury or sub-treasury, it could be used to replenish the gold reserve.

POSTAL REPORTS ON GOLD.

Statement of the Average Receipts Now Being Prepared.

Postmaster General Wilson has received replies to all the 900 letters sent a few weeks ago to first and second-class postmasters asking for the percentage of gold received at their offices. His clerks are now engaged in tabulating the percentages, and the complete statement will soon be ready to give to the press. It will show that a considerable percentage of postoffice receipts is in gold coin, or its actual equivalent. The Postmaster General will not say what action will be taken as a result of this inquiry, but it may be that postmasters whose receipts in gold are reasonably large will be instructed to send the gold in future direct to the treasury, instead of depositing it in local banks with other postoffice receipts. By depositing the gold the Government, in nearly every instance, loses it, and it goes to increase the hoard of gold held by bankers. By sending it to the treasury or sub-treasury, it could be used to replenish the gold reserve.

BRIGHTER BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Unparalleled Success of Bond Sale Is the Cause.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The wonderful success of the popular loan alters the face of events. The influence upon all manufacturing and all trade cannot be lightly estimated. It puts the treasury on a safe basis for the time, whether Congress does anything useful or not. It notifies foreign nations that the United States has power as well as purpose. It unlocks millions of gold, which have been gathered in preparation, brings directly several millions of gold from Europe, and stimulates the anxiety of foreign investors to obtain American securities. With such a revolution in business suddenly effected, the customary records of the last week and month are of less value than usual."

COLLIDE AT A CROSSING.

Engine Runs Into Trolley Car at Rankin's Crossing.

A shifting engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway ran into a 2d avenue electric car at Rankin's Crossing, nine miles east of Pittsburgh, killing Conductor W. H. Cooper, and fatally injuring Motorman John Ridley. There were eight passengers in the car, of whom three were women. They escaped with slight bruises. All were badly frightened and regarded their escape from death as remarkable. The accident was caused by slippery rails.

Rays Find a Bullet.

A most successful experiment with cathode photography, or X rays, as Prof. Roningen himself has named them, has been conducted at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec. Prof. Cox experimented on a patient of Dr. Kilpatrick, Tolson Cunningham, who had been shot in the left leg about Christmas. The bullet could not be located, and the man suffered intense pain. The wound had closed up. The leg was photographed, and, though it took forty-five minutes, the bullet was found.

Dunlop Sentenced to Joliet.

Joseph R. Dunlop, publisher of the Chicago Dispatch, was sentenced Saturday by Judge Grosscup to pay a fine of \$2,000 and serve a term of two years in the Joliet penitentiary for the offense of using the United States mails to circulate an obscene publication. A stay of twenty days was granted, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Blame for Elbe Disaster.

The owners of the British steamer Crathee have appealed against the judgment of the court at Rotterdam, which found that steamer to blame for the sinking by collision, in January last, of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe.

Faile Hastened by Death.

J. Nash Ritter, of the Solicitors' Loan and Trust Company, Philadelphia, whose speculations are alleged to have wrecked that company, died Friday. The result of his speculations is believed to have hastened his death.

Alleged Wife Murderer Acquitted.

H. W. Crowe, a prominent Weber, Neb., citizen charged with poisoning his wife, was acquitted. The trial was one of the most sensational ever held in Nebraska. Miss May Rambo, who was charged with being an accessory, will be liberated.

Dropped Dead Through Fright.

Benjamin Fyffler, aged 60, employed as crossing-diamond at Muncie, Ind., died Friday of fright. A cab filled with women had a miraculous escape at his crossing, and the man dropped dead.

Young Forger Finds Victim.

A bright, lively youth, professing to be employed in the office of ex-Mayor C. S. Denny at Indianapolis, has uttered forged checks in the name of Mr. Denny, collectively amounting to considerable. The forged checks are described as 10 years old, and answers to the name of Roy Thomas.

Butte City to Be Undermined.

A company has been organized for the purpose of mining under Butte City, Mont. They have secured the Destroying Angel mine, located in the heart of the city, and after reaching a depth of 1,000 feet they will drive tunnels in every direction.

Answers the Senate.

In response to a resolution of inquiry the Secretary of War has sent to the Senate a statement of the amount of money which could be used advantageously in coast defenses. He says that \$25,

RUSSIAN-TURKISH ENTENTE.

Report that It Prevented a Naval Demonstration by United States.

A dispatch from Washington to the St. James' Gazette of London says the correspondent of that paper has the highest authority for announcing that the entente between Russia and Turkey is known at the State Department and has had the most important effect in modifying the plan the administration had prepared to compel Turkey to pay an indemnity for the damage done to American property in Armenia. The correspondent says, in spite of denials, he is able to prove the veracity of his paper that a naval demonstration upon the part of the warships of the United States was prepared, and that a catastrophe meeting a year ago entered into communication with Russia and Great Britain, asking them if they would oppose action of the United States against Turkey. Great Britain's reply, he says, was favorable, but Russia informed Mr. Olney that they preferred there should be no naval demonstration at that time, as Russia was negotiating to bring about a restoration of order in Turkey, which country, L. E. De Kotzubei, Russian minister to the United States, is said to have informed Mr. Olney, would pay any indemnity required.

The Morgan pool at New York was busy Friday selling bonds at the market rate of 110%. There were reports in Wall street that Mr. Morgan was also a buyer of bonds, which was not unlikely, as they are regarded as sure to advance to 120 within a short time. It is said that the Morgan people, like many others, have contracts for the delivery of many of the bonds, and find that they are short in the supply they expected to get. Mr. Morgan's reply, he says, was favorable, but Russia informed Mr. Olney that they preferred there should be no naval demonstration at that time, as Russia was negotiating to bring about a restoration of order in Turkey, which country, L. E. De Kotzubei, Russian minister to the United States, is said to have informed Mr. Olney, would pay any indemnity required.

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WAR IN AFRICA'S WOE.

GREEDY CONQUERORS HAVE SLAIN HER SONS.

To Save South America from Like Fate the United States Steps In-Danger in Relaxation of the Monroe Doctrine Explained.

No Room for Butchers Over Here.
All Africa pays tribute to European powers, says the New York Journal. Look at the map of it. Scarcely a part of it is free from the dominion of the greedy foreigners. Dependence and tyranny reign in Africa. All South America is free. Look at its map. Its shaded portions, which mark the places where European governments have found a foothold, are insignificant. In-

terior, and the fact that the spoilers have not yet been able to agree upon a division of Morocco.

The so-called Congo Free State is marked as "Belgian," because it is simply a Belgian military station and trading post, under the individual sovereignty of Leopold, King of the Belgians, who has bequeathed to Belgium by will all his sovereign rights in the State. The question at issue regarding the Congo Free State is not what Belgium will do to develop it, but whether France or England will succeed in annexing it. The chances appear to favor the addition of the Congo Free State, with its 900,000 square miles of territory, to England's already enormous possessions in Africa. England is also looked upon as the probable purchaser of Portuguese Africa, as soon as the needs of Portugal's straitened treasury may drive that nation to part with its colonies.

THE HEROIC ENGINEER.

A Picture of the Brave Man at His Dangerous Post.

"Would you like to ride on the engine?" asked the courteous conductor the other night.

"Indeed I would," cried I, and we left at once for the locomotive. The night, writes Amber, was as dark as clouds and a moonless sky could make it. From behind a few torn places in the heavens clusters of pallid stars looked quickly out and were as soon withdrawn. We tore through long files of echoing rock or swung over slender bridges and out into reaches of limitless prairie. Like a lion from its lair, like a bird from the bending bough, or a yacht before the wind we flew. Now turning sharp curves, now darting into rumbling hills, now threading precipitous banks, or flashing by dwelling places whose inhabitants were all away in slumberland gathering poppies. That drop of savage blood that reddens all our veins began to thrill in mine. No longer timid, I sprang erect into fearlessness. The wind of the wilderness fanned my cheek, the elixir of victory thrummed like wine in every pulse. Faster! faster! was all my desire, even if another circle of the clanging wheels took hold on death. I looked on the bravest engineer with absolute reverence. He seemed a god holding in his grasp the destiny of men. Firm, steady, silent, he stood to guide. I thought of him there at his post when storms gathered, when lightning rent the clouds to mock his pace, and the thunder like a dynamite charge smote the hills. When winter laid its silent embargo upon the iron track, and the wheels of the engine grew heavy and failed amid the terrors of the snow. I remembered that danger must first meet him; that wary death aimed his first shaft at his brave heart; that his deeds of heroism and endurance had been unstoried and unsung while many less brave man than he had found their fame world-blazoned, and I thrilled before his presence with the old-time hero worship of my vanished girlhood.

While the South African republics possess autonomy, they cannot be called independent in the full meaning of that term, Transvaal being actually under British suzerainty, as to foreign affairs, and the Orange Free State being surrounded by British territory, and holding much the same relation to the British colonies that San Marino does to the kingdom of Italy. There is no reason, therefore, for distinguishing these states from other African territory under British control. They are not independent in the sense that Morocco and Liberia are independent.

E. J. Glane, who studied African outrages carefully, thus estimated: "The subjugation of Africa has left a mark of blood across the history of these times. More than 1,500,000 persons have been slain directly or indirectly by the explorers who have blazed the way with gory marks, and the following conquerors might almost have walked to victory over a corduroy road of corpses."

Therefore, it is not surprising that President Monroe declared his now celebrated doctrine. Certainly it is enough that one continent should suffer so. We can only pity Africa, but we can protect South America. Of all that vast continent only two spots—one tiny Liberia, the other barbarous Morocco—to-day remain independent of European control, and it is mostly within the past ten years that the great European powers have thus parcelled out Africa. The nation and sovereign who subjugated these lands did not consult the natives they merely killed them whenever they resisted. They are still killing them. Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy have all had a share in the spoliation, and the troops of those nations are still engaged in hunting the Africans like wild beasts in order to compel them to acknowledge their new masters. Of course, the chief among the spoilers is England, which has annexed Egypt and its dependencies under the cover of temporary occupation, and is now preparing to send an expedition against Ashantee on the pretense that the king of that independent African state has violated a treaty, but really to prevent the country from being seized by the French.

The English, French, Germans and Italians are not in actual possession of

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The South American portion of our continent presents a marked contrast to Africa. From Panama to Cape Horn, of about 7,500,000 square miles, only about 200,000 square miles are subject to foreign occupation, and even this comparatively small area would be greatly diminished should England fail to support her claim to disputed territory in Venezuela. It is not because European powers would not like to seize upon and parcel out South America if they could that this state of affairs exists. It is because the United States has declared that there shall be no parcelling, that Europe must keep her hands off the American continent, and because Europe knows that the United States is strong enough to back up the declaration. Africa has no native state powerful enough to make a similar stand, and the result is seen in Calro, in Antananarivo, in Zanzibar and Timbuctoo, where the ancient rulers have had to bow before alien masters, who have no rightful claim whatever upon their allegiance.

The American people will continue to keep standing their notice to the powers of the old world that there is no room for slaughter and conquest here; that this side of the globe is reserved for governments of the people, and that the camel's head of European aggression will not be permitted to enter the tent of American liberty.

That some of the European dynasties, not contented with their share in the



OPPRESSIVE AFRICA.

Only two tiny spots are free, Liberia and Morocco.

all the territories in Africa over which they claim sovereignty, and in some instances the natives are conducting a successful resistance to the invaders. England has given up for the present her attempts to subdue the Egyptian Sudan. Italy has met repulse in Abyssinia, and in the French Sudan a gallant warfare is being carried on by native princes, resolute in the determination not to accept the yoke of the stranger. So far, however, as diplomatic agreement between the powers of Western Europe can accomplish the result intended, Africa's independence has been extinguished, save for the feeble flicker of liberty's torch at Mon-

rovia, and the fact that the spoilers have not yet been able to agree upon a division of Morocco.

The so-called Congo Free State is marked as "Belgian," because it is simply a Belgian military station and trading post, under the individual sovereignty of Leopold, King of the Belgians, who has bequeathed to Belgium by will all his sovereign rights in the State. The question at issue regarding the Congo Free State is not what Belgium will do to develop it, but whether France or England will succeed in annexing it. The chances appear to favor the addition of the Congo Free State, with its 900,000 square miles of territory, to England's already enormous possessions in Africa. England is also looked upon as the probable purchaser of Portuguese Africa, as soon as the needs of Portugal's straitened treasury may drive that nation to part with its colonies.

GENERAL BOOTH AND HIS OTHER OFFICERS IN THE SALVATION ARMY.



TO "MAKE MEN."

Salvation Army Will Start a "Farm Colony" in New Jersey.

The "farm colony" which the Salvation Army has long contemplated starting in America will probably soon be established in Mahwah, N. J. The plan is based on the colonies suggested by Gen. Booth in his "Darkest England," one of which was established in Haddington, Essex, Eng., several years ago. The object of the farm is not to support aged members of the Salvation Army, but to carry out Gen. Booth's "man making" plan, as his scheme for giving unfortunate mortals a new start in life has been called. The plan in brief is to take men out of the gutters, give them a chance to work if they are willing to do so, and finally render them self-supporting and decent members of the community.

It is calculated by officers of the Salvation Army that there are in New York City, for instance, 100,000 men and women in the streets out of work, out of money, down at the heel, ragged, wretched, bankrupt in pocket and courage. The farm is intended to give these persons a new start in life. It is not intended that they shall be given money until they have earned it, because, say the Salvation soldiers, to give money to a man who has not earned it is to lessen his self-respect and make it easier for him to accept charity again, perhaps to seek it, when he might earn money by honest toil.

England, when Gen. Booth touched its big heart with his stories of "Darkest England," contributed \$500,000 for the work which he outlined, and it is not thought that this country will be less generous if an appeal is made for funds with which to attempt the banishment of idleness and poverty.

MRS. U. S. GRANT.

The Wife of the Great General is a Young Old Lady.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant is leading a retired life at Washington. Her home is the mansion of ex-Senator Edmunds, for which she paid \$50,000 some months ago. It is a comfortable brick house of fifteen rooms, located in one of the most fashionable parts of the city.

Mrs. Grant in her 70th year is one of the youngest old ladies in Washington, said Frank G. Carpenter after a recent visit with her. You would not take her to be more than 60. Her face is full and almost free from wrinkles. Her hair is iron gray, and she has quite a lot of it. Her eyesight has never been very good, and it has failed now so that she cannot read a great deal. She does not wear glasses, however, and to outward appearance her eyes are not weak. She walks easily and firmly, and she tells me she is in good health. She is a good talker. Her voice is low and pleasant, and she grows vivacious as she reviews some of the wonderful events of her career. She is thoroughly wrapped up in her family, her children and her grandchildren, and in her love for Gen. Grant. In speaking of him, she refers to him as "The General." She has a good memory, and tells many interesting stories concerning him. No married couple ever lived closer to each other than did the general and Mrs. Grant. She was perhaps his only real confidante. The two were one in almost everything, and their life was a most beautiful one. For several years Mrs. Grant has been engaged in writing a book of her reminiscences. This will cover more than fifty years, and it will be full of unwritten history. Gen. Grant left a large number of papers and valuable letters. He also left

Dogwood's Many Uses.
Dogwood wands make excellent whipsstocks, and are used in some of the best whips. They are cut sometimes by coachmen in the suburbs and sent to town to be dressed and made up into whips. The stocks made of this wood are notable for their ornamental knobs at regular intervals, being the truncated and rounded branches. These are imitated in some other whipsstocks, but the imitation is a cause of weakness. The dogwood stocks are extremely tough and elastic, being comparable in elasticity with whalebone. The wood is used also for butchers' skewers, and some philologists conjecture that the first syllable of the name is a corruption of "dag," meaning a spine or dagger. Dogwood, as being peculiarly free from silex, is used by watchmakers and opticians in cleaning watches and lenses. The bitter bark of the dogwood is used also as a substitute for the Peruvian quinine tree. Dogwood is notably of slow growth, and in all thickly populated regions the tree is recklessly despoiled for the sake of its blossoms, so that the supply of the wood for commercial purposes is not large.—New York Sun.

RESERVED FOR WAR PURPOSES.

The largest permanent store of coined money in the world is in the imperial war treasury of Germany, a portion saved for emergencies after the \$100,000,000 paid by France after the Franco-Prussian war, and locked up in the Julius tower of the fortress of Spandau. It amounts to the value of \$30,000,000.

Mrs. Fogg—You should be careful about that cold, David. Mr. Fogg—Careful about it! Just as lief lose it as not.—Boston Transcript.

If a praying machine were invented many would use it if it did not take too much time from business to wind it up.

It is as easy for a woman to be too young as it is for a woman to be too old.

Every boy wonders why a girl's hair doesn't become hopelessly tangled.



MRS. U. S. GRANT.

a diary which contains a great many interesting entries. Mrs. Grant has about 300 of his love letters, and there are other valuable manuscripts. His state papers, however, will probably be issued in a separate volume by Col. Fred Grant. Mrs. Grant's book will be made up chiefly of her own reminiscences, and they will be interesting in the extreme.

A FAMOUS ARTIST.

Lord Leighton Was One of the World's Great Painters.

In the death of Sir Frederick Leighton, recently created Lord Leighton by the Queen, president of the Royal Academy, which occurred in London, there has passed away not only one of the

most remarkable artists of the century.

Don't wish you had a thousand dollars; you are making a big enough fool of yourself already on the dollar you have.

Among his greatest productions in art were "The Madonna," "The Odalisque," "Syracusian Brides," "A Summer Moon," "The Music Lesson," "Wedded," "Hercules Wrestling With Death," "The Athlete and Python," "Garden of the Hesperides," "The Daphne," which constituted a classification of studio gems. Some of his paintings were exhibited and admired at the World's Fair. Of these "The Garden of the Hesperides" was the masterpiece which excited popular interest. Sir Frederick regarded the study of the nude as essential to artistic education. Sir Frederick was more than a painter and his superiority in modeling and carving was frequently tested, one of the noted works of his chisel being the statue of Hercules and the Python. He was also a musician. In 1878 he became president of the Royal Academy and was knighted in that year. In 1885 he was made a baronet. A month ago the Queen made him a peer.

TALL BUILDINGS.

A year or two ago a lecturer describing the royal palace at Madrid, which is 470 feet square and 300 feet high, jokingly remarked that a modern New York architect would probably have made it 100 feet square and 470 feet high. This was not such a very great exaggeration, for the new building just completed at the corner of Pine street and Broadway is nearly four times as high as it is broad. From the sidewalk to the coping it rises 314 feet, but it is only about 85 feet square on the ground. Its steel skeleton is clothed with thick brick walls. From the roof one looks down to see the cross on Trinity steeples.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ferry—How did it happen that you never took that job of collecting—the one where you could make \$10 a day with only two hours' work?

Hargraves—I found out that the only ten a day I could make would be for the other fellow.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

UNCONSCIOUS FRANKNESS.

She—I really don't think I shall take part again in theatricals; I always feel as though I were making a fool of myself.

He—Oh, everybody thinks that!—Pick-Me-Up.

RUIN IN ITS WAKE.

ATLANTIC COAST SWEEP BY WIND AND RAIN.

Raging Elements Nearly Wipe Out Many Villages—Eleven Bridges Repaired Die Near Bristol; Connecticut in the Bursting of a Dam.

Fire Adds to Horror.
Cyclone, winds and drenching rain swept the entire North Atlantic coast Thursday. Ruin and death were left in the wake of the storm. Frequently a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour was reached by the wind. Shipping suffered severely, though the warnings to sailing masters, given in ample time, kept nearly all the vessels in port. To the horrors of cyclone and flood that of fire was added at the village of Bound Brook, N. J., which was almost wiped out. It is said that fully forty houses were destroyed by fire. Many of them, as they blazed, were swept from their foundations into the rushing waters of the flood, communing the conflagration to others, and in this way the fire spread more rapidly than it otherwise would.

The dam at Pocahontas Lake, N. J., broke and all the lower part of the city was inundated. All day the melting snow swelled the streams and poured into the lake, which is a mile and a half long by three-fourths of a mile wide. It was covered by eight inches of ice, and the whole was held in check by the frailest and flimsiest of wooden dams. The water rose to the top. Meanwhile the water rushing through the flume and from all the sewers had filled the Whippoorwill river, which flows through Morristown, to the brim, and the water ran over. Crowds of people flocked down to view the spreading waters. Suddenly with a great crash a section of the dam eighteen feet wide went down and a wall of water six feet high swept into the valley, quickly followed by thousands of tons of ice. In ten minutes the water rose ten feet in the streams. The embankment of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad runs through the town. The Whippoorwill river flows under this embankment through a sixteen-foot culvert. The immense volume of water rushed against the embankment and, not being able to escape, backed up through the town, rising in the houses and flooding all the first floors. People fled in terror to the second stories. Many heroic rescues were made.

Barns were carried away and a large number of horses and cows were drowned. A large part of the Whippoorwill Railroad was washed away. Thousands of tons of ice in large cakes were carried down the stream, and these did most of the damage to buildings, carrying them away.

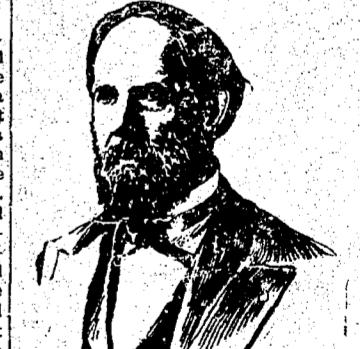
Nearly the whole State of New Jersey is under water. From all sections came reports of impeded trains, damaged houses and barns and washed out railroads. Along the Delaware river the damage was extensive, the water rising within a few hours to the point marked as dangerous. Three culverts and a half-mile of track were washed away at Mahunkahunk, where the Pennsylvania and Lackawanna Railroads meet. The Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad was washed out and all passenger and freight traffic stopped. The railroads' losses will be many thousands of dollars.

Death in Icy Waters.
Eleven of a gang of forty bridge repairers, working on the railroad span over the Pequobuck river, a mile east of Bristol, Conn., met a terrible death by drowning at 9 o'clock Thursday night, when the structure collapsed because of the flood.

The old New Haven bridge was to have been replaced by a stone structure. Trains had had orders to run slow over it since work was commenced, and in the afternoon it sagged dangerously, when the 4 o'clock train passed over it. A work train with forty bridge repairers was sent to repair it, and while engaged in this work the structure collapsed, precipitating the workmen into the icy water below. The unfortunate men in the water attempted to seize sticks and portions of the abutments which had broken loose, but they were carried down stream and were quickly lost to sight in the darkness. Eleven were drowned.

W. H. ENGLISH DEAD.
Indiana Politician and Statesman Passes Away at Indianapolis.
Wm. H. English, Indiana politician and statesman and former candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket with Gen. Hancock, is dead. Mr. English had been ill for two weeks, at his home in Indianapolis, and all hope of his recovery was given up two days before death, when his heart began to trouble him. From that time he sank rapidly until the end.

Mr. English was born in Lexington, Scott County, Ind., Aug. 24, 1822. His father, Elizur G. English, was a pioneer of the Hoosier State, and, like his son, was also honored with public trusts for



WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

almost half a century. When the Indiana Legislature met in 1843 Mr. English was elected chief clerk of the House of Representatives, and in that way he came to make Indianapolis his home. He was active in the convention of 1850, which met to frame a State Constitution, and in the following Legislature, under the new Constitution of 1851, he was elected Speaker of the lower house. He afterward secured a clerkship in the Treasury Department, offered by President Polk.

He was an ardent Democrat, even that long ago, and the people of his district sent him to represent them at Congress. He served nine years. He was the author of a compromise measure in relation to the admission of Kansas as a State. The measure became a law known as "the English bill," and it was the theme of many a controversy in that day of heated political contests.

At Cincinnati in 1850 he was nominated for Vice President on the Democratic ticket. When victory was admitted to the Republican nominee, James A. Garfield, and Chester A. Arthur, Mr. English philosophically accepted defeat. In spite of their political variances of

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1893.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

There is no serious objection to re-electing Ambassador Bayard. He might come home—*Kansas City Journal*.

Mr. Balfour insists on union of the two great Anglo Saxon nations. Does he want us to annex the British Islands?—*N. Y. Journal*.

Mr. Gladstone advocates prayer as the only effective weapon remaining in behalf of the Armenians. He evidently believes in the efficacy of prayers for the dead.—*Denver News*.

Republican administrations from 1855 to 1893 decreased the public debt \$5,701,114.77 each month, and the democratic administration under Cleveland increased it at the rate of \$7,502,921.28 per month.

A Georgia prophet announces that the world will come to an end on March 5th. A much safer prediction is that Democratic rule in this country will come to an end a year from March 4th.—*N. Y. Press*.

The American people would rather a President should have an American policy in foreign affairs than a foreign policy in American affairs, but why not an American policy at home and abroad.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The situation may be briefly summed up thus: If the democratic party does not clearly define its position on the financial question, it will be beaten; if it does clearly define its position, it will be beaten anyway.—*Kansas City Journal*.

President Cleveland is surprised at the aggregate of the bids for the new bonds. He seems to have had no idea there was so much money in the country. But then Mr. Cleveland never knew the country particularly well.—*New York Mail and Express*.

Prize fighting in this country is now one of the lost arts. Congress has prohibited it in the territories and the states are a unit against it. At the same time if you want to see a knockout slugging match, you can be accommodated almost anywhere.—*Detroit Journal*.

Land Commissioner French has made a ruling to the effect that only citizens of the United States can profit by a recent act of the legislature setting aside for homestead purposes lands which had for three successive years been forfeited to the state for unpaid taxes.

The tariff remains the leading national issue, and cannot be sidetracked. The strongest appeal that can be made for a speedy return to protection comes from the distressed condition of the country's industrial interests and its insufficient revenue, and that appeal is going to be headed.—*Detroit Journal*.

Two indisputable facts are, that ninety per cent of the Republicans of Michigan are in favor of Ex-Gov. McKinley for President, and Ex-Congressman Bliss for Governor. And if the people were left alone from machine politics, the delegates to the national and state conventions would nominate these two gentlemen on the first ballot. As Michigan was to Alger, so will it be to Bliss.—*Cedar Springs Clipper*.

According to the Bay City Tribune of Sunday a sad state of affairs exists at the new G. A. R. town of Fitzgerald, in southern Georgia. It says that the people are mostly huddled together in camps, and that the crowding of 2000 or 3000 people together has bred disease, and many deaths have occurred. The Tribune says that all who went to Fitzgerald from that city, are heartily sick of their bargains, and will try to come home as soon as possible.

It may be there will be no national encampment of the Grand Army this year. The Western Passenger Association refused to grant the desired time extension on reduced rate tickets to St. Paul, the place selected by the Louisville encampment last summer, and it was then determined to select some other city. Being informed that none of the roads, East or West, would allow the privileges asked for, Commander Walker declared that in that event, there would be no national encampment held. This is an unfortunate muddle, but it is to be hoped, some way out of it will be found.—Blude.

Hon. A. O. Wheeler.

We clip from an exchange the following sketch of Hon. A. O. Wheeler, which will be read with interest, as his prominence as a gubernatorial candidate becomes more marked:

Among the most intelligent, active and successful business men of Manistee is its popular citizen, Senator A. O. Wheeler. The senator is from the well-known stalwart New England Puritan stock, having been cradled nearly fifty years ago among the granite hills of Massachusetts, where they build men on true lines and solid foundations. At a very early age he recognized the truth of S. A. Douglas' saying that New England was a great country to emigrate from, and followed the little Giant to the fertile fields of Illinois. He also recognized the power of the press at an early age, and when thirteen years old commenced to earn his living by selling newspapers on a Rock Island train. The officials of the road were quick to recognize the lad's sterling qualities, and in a few years he was conductor of one of their crack express trains running out from Chicago. Among his playmates and early railroad associates was manager Van Horne, the present powerful magnate of the Canadian Pacific system. But the Rock Island officials were not the only ones who had an eye on the rising young conductor. His wealthy brother-in-law, John Canfield, of Manistee, wanted help in managing his extensive business interests. As a thoroughly practical man, he made no experiments in selecting partners, but believed in helping those who showed the ability to help themselves.

While yet in his early twenties young Wheeler was given the controlling ownership and sole management of Mr. Canfield's large fleet of wrecking and towing boats, with headquarters at Manistee. This business he has been successfully conducting up to the present time. Throughout the state he is known as an intelligent, energetic, reliable and successful business man.

He has a beautiful home, and the charming hospitality dispensed by the senator and his cultivated family is well recognized far beyond the limits of Manistee. Like most good New Englanders, the senator is a member and active worker in the Congregational Church Society of his city. One has but to look over the records of all worthy charities in Manistee and vicinity to learn what his characteristics are in that respect. He was never known to turn a deaf ear to a honest case of want, while his public spirit and liberality in promoting all public measures for the benefit of his city are thoroughly recognized and appreciated by her citizens.

Politically, Senator Wheeler has ever been a staunch, active Republican, fully believing in the principles of the party, and always ready to work by all honorable methods for its success, yet he has never been recognized as a politician, except in a broad sense of the word, when applied to workers for the public good. In 1890 he was elected to the state senate, and is now serving his second two-year term in that position, having been elected in 1894 by the largest majority ever given a senatorial candidate in his district. In the legislature Mr. Wheeler is an able and faithful but broad and progressive senator, always on the side of honest and economical legislation. He gives to state affairs the same careful, constant and intelligent attention that has made his record as a successful business man.

At Lansing his social qualities made him one of the most popular and influential men in the state capitol. Even his political opponents, who controlled the senate in 1891, favored him with a very complimentary resolution on the occasion of his forty-fifth birthday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Gold bugs who have been telling about "the scarcity of gold," and that it was all being shipped to Europe, had no conception of the hundreds of millions in strong boxes, in old trunks and stockings. No one knows of it, except those directly interested. It is "money laid aside for a rainy day." The hundreds of small bids for bonds give some idea of the matter. There is no mistaking the fact, that there is much gold that statisticians know nothing about.—*Inter Ocean*.

A special to the Detroit Journal, from Saginaw says, 500 delegates to the Masonic Grand Lodge were present at the opening session Tuesday noon. The annual address of Grand Master Bowring shows that there are over 500 subordinate lodges in the state, with a membership of 37,000, in the end have to fall back upon that same old syndicate. Instead of failing to subscribe for all the bonds, as he expected, the issue is subscribed for five times over. Of course, the fact must not be overlooked, that the bidders for these bonds know that the republican party will be in charge of the government in a little more than a year.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
—o—
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1893.

Uncle Sam ought to turn "showman" for a few days to exhibit the most wonderful lot of political freaks ever gathered together. He might station himself on the east portico of the Senate wing of the capitol building and make this little speech: "Walk right in, ladies and gentlemen, and see my wonderful collection of senatorial oddities: see Hill, the man, and all the cuckoo, who, since voting against the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill, which past the Senate to die in conference, have been suddenly turned into rampant advocates of the free coinage of silver; see the populist Senators having the wool pulled over their eyes by the free trade democrats! All this, and more, Uncle Sam might truthfully say, without exaggerating the situation in the Senate. Every democratic Senator is now advocating the free coinage substitute for the House tariff bill, which Senator Jones, of Nevada, helped them to report from the finance committee. The gold democrats are not doing this because they have experienced a financial change of mind, but because they hope to be able to use the free coinage club to clog the life out of the House tariff bill, a republican measure, which, if it became a law, would add \$40,000,000 a year to the government revenues, and prevent the issue of any more bonds by the Cleveland administration.

If disposed, those republican Senators who argued against attempting to do anything other than pass the appropriation bills at this session, because of the lack of a republican majority in the Senate, might now say, I told you so, to their more impetuous colleagues. But, instead of wasting time in that useless manner, they are trying to think out a way to outwit the democratic schemers, and get the tariff through the Senate, just as it passed the House. They may or may not succeed, but it is encouraging to know that whenever the republican and democratic parties have had a contest, depending upon brain and wit for weapons, the Republicans have always come out on top.

General Harrison's letter, stating that he was not and would not be a candidate before the St. Louis convention, was no surprise to his friends in Congress, among whom are two ex-members of his cabinet, Senators Proctor, of Vermont, and Elkins, of West Virginia. These gentlemen had known of Gen. Harrison's determination for a long time, and they had informed most of the Republicans in Congress, so the letter created no sensation. In fact, I have it on good authority, that it would never have been written, except for the persistency of Republicans in various sections in offering their services to Gen. Harrison, for the purpose of electing delegates to the St. Louis convention who would favor his nomination. That tariff for revenue still persists in not producing revenue sufficient to run the government. Last month the deficiency amounted to over \$3,000,000. The receipts during January were \$29,237,670, and the expenditures were \$32,698,830, making the deficit for the month \$3,461,159, and for the seventeen months of the law \$74,164,296. During its existence the law has paralyzed the industries of the country, and demoralized and ruined business of all kinds.

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President Willett's of the National Farmer's Alliance, the Supreme council of which was in session in Washington this week, evidently endorses some of the things said by Senator Tillman about Mr. Cleveland, as he said in his annual address: "We are living to day under a supreme dictator, called a President, who openly disregards the will of the people, who defies Congress, and who openly disregards constitution and law."

Mr. Cleveland must feel like crawling into a hole, and pulling the hole in after him, every time he looks at the footings of those bond bids. He was so afraid that the credit of the U. S. was no good, that he gave a syndicate \$10,000,000 of the people's money to float a loan of \$62,000,000, and it was only because he was virtually driven into it, that he offered the present loan of \$10,000,000 to individual bidders, and then he handicapped the offer by stating his fears that all of the bonds would not be subscribed for, and that he would in the end have to fall back upon that same old syndicate. Instead of failing to subscribe for all the bonds, as he expected, the issue is subscribed for five times over. Of course, the fact must not be overlooked, that the bidders for these bonds know that the republican party will be in charge of the government in a little more than a year.

Discovery Saved His Life.
Mr. G. Gallouette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Gripe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 2

Best Family Medicine

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for many years, and always derive the best results from their use. For stomach and liver troubles, and for the cure of headache,

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

cannot be equaled. When my friends ask me what is the best remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, or bowels, my invariable answer is Ayer's Pills."—Mrs. MAY JOHNSON, New York City.

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

VALENTINES, Valentines!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF COMIC, SERIO COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES

ever brought to Grayling.

Consisting of

LACE AND CELLULOID NOV- ELTIES of every description, at

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Proprietor.

Estray Law in Brief.

Within ten days file a description with township clerk.

Within one month cause an advertisement of same to be inserted for six successive weeks in some newspaper, published in the county.

Within three months after taking up estray have same appraised by a justice of the peace. If owner has not appeared to claim property at the end of six months, estrays may be sold by any township constable after first posting notices in three public places in the township, at least ten days prior to the sale.

Failure to comply with any of the requirements as to filing description, advertising, posting notices, etc., forfeits all valid claim for board of animals or other expenses.

Any funder wilfully neglecting to take the steps noted is liable to punishment by fine and imprisonment.

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Notice of Commissioners on Claims State of Michigan, County of Crawford, s. s.

Probate Court for said County.

Estate of Henry Hill, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioner of said estate, and for three months from the 6th day of October, A. D. 1892 having been allowed by said Judge of Probate as additional fees to all persons holding claims against the estate, to examine and adjust their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Please be hereby given notice, that we will meet on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock each day, at the office of Geo. A. Alexander, in the village of Grayling, in the forenoon, in the room of a mortuary, for the purpose of examining and adjusting their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Dated January 2d 1893.

NELS P. SALLING,
SAMUEL HEMSTED,
Jan. 23 - W. Commissioners.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

Bucklin's Aracea Salve.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the con-

dition of a certain mortgage bearing date

the 16th day of October, A. D. 1884, and

recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds

for the County of Crawford, and State of Michi-

gan, and WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be

due, on account of principal and interest, at the date

of this notice is the sum of \$4,403, and no pro-

ceedings at law or in equity have been instituted

to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore

for the purpose of saving costs, and expenses

for the trial, the same is hereby sold.

Dated Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 9th, 1892.

JNO. A. MCKAY, EDWARD CORNING

Attorneys for Executrix.

ANNA CORNING, Executrix.

of the estate of Wm. Corning, deceased.

Nov. 14-15W.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS default has been made in the con-

dition of a certain mortgage, bearing date

the 16th day of May, A. D. 1884, and

recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds

for the County of Crawford, and State of Michi-

gan, and WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be

due, on account of principal and interest, at the date

of this notice is the sum of \$4,403, and no pro-

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ANNA CORNING, Executrix.

of the estate

The Avon Co.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1890.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. R. L. Cope returned from Indian River, Saturday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for School Books.

Henry Stephan, of Grove, was in town, Monday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Wm. Cutler was in from camp, one day last week.

Get a Pattern Sheet free, at Beasant's.

For California fruit, of all kinds go to C. Wright's restaurant.

A. McLain is filling his ice house, from Portage Lake.

Dry Jack Pine, at C. N. Goulet's, for 85c per cord.

Who is your Valentine? Will you know to-morrow?

Go to Fournier's for Tablets, Pens, Pencils, Slates, School Bags, etc.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Early lambs are making their appearance at O. Palmer's farm.

O. Palmer offers a good young work team, medium weight, for sale cheap.

Get a Pattern Sheet free, at Beasant's.

R. Hanson and N. P. Olson were in Lewiston, one day last week.

For a good fresh 4 year old cow, cheap, call on Phil. Moshier.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges go to C. Wright's restaurant.

F. Kramer, the tailor, was in Lewiston, one day last week.

Salling, Hanson & Co. offer the greatest bargains in Ladies Shoes ever heard of.

Lost—A solid silver pencil. Finder will please leave it at this office.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Messrs Pond and Carney are cutting ice for themselves, at Portage Lake.

We received a pleasant call from John Malco, of Maple Forest, Thursday.

Salling, Hanson & Co.'s delivery team is in fine condition, because they get Pratt's Food.

Remember the Shakesperian entertainment at the Presbyterian church, t' evening.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Mrs. Staley and Miss Maude Staley spent Sunday in Detroit, with Nelson Staley.

They just suit me, is the verdict of all who drink Claggett's Teas. Best 25, 35 and 50 cent Teas in the city.

L. S. Benson, went to Detroit, last Friday. He may remain there for some time.

S. H. & Co. are bound to close out their stock of Shoes. Secure a pair before it is too late.

J. Patterson, Esq., was quite sick for several days, last week, but is better now.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wright where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Prof. Benkelman was so much indisposed last Sunday that he was confined to the house.

Try a mixture of Claggett's Mandating Java and Mocha Coffee. He mixes them and you drink them. It will do you good.

S. B. Smith, of Blaine, was in town Monday, and reports stock doing finely on the farm.

G. Hicks commenced a five months school in fractional district No. 5. He resides in the McNevin residence.

To keep your poultry in a thriving and healthy condition, feed them Pratt's Featural Food. For sale at S. H. & Co's.

R. P. Foster has sold his interest in the store, occupied by Bates & Co., to R. D. Connine.

O. Palmer went to Grand Rapids, Monday, to attend the "Round up of Farmer's Institutes" for the year.

Geo. L. Alexander was present as counsel in an important case, before the Circuit Court in Tawas, last week.

Mrs. Dr. Niles, of Oscoda county, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. O. Palmer, this week.

County Clerk Hartwick attended the Circuit Court in Tawas, last week.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Most Perfect Made.

J. Kramer, is having a good trade from Lewiston. They evidently know where to go for good work.

Do not fail to hear Miss Warren, and Mr. McCormick, this evening, at the Presbyterian church. It will be a literary feast.

O. Mrs. E., why are so many people crowding into S. H. & Co's store? Because they are after a bargain in Shoes.

There was a quantity of clothing stolen from the Sorenson boarding house, last Sunday night. No clue to the thieves.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wright's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Mrs. Charles Ingerson was called to Freeland, Saginaw county, last week, by the dangerous illness of her brother. She returned Monday.

The mother of Will Carleton, the poet, died at his home, in Brooklyn, N. Y., last week, and was buried at her old home in Hudson.

The shoes on special sale are worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00; they are yours at \$2.00 per pair. S. H. & Co.

The Ladi's Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will meet at the residence of Mrs. Caufield Friday afternoon, [to-morrow] the 14th.

A. dispatch from Mr. Powell, at Tacoma, Washington, states that Mrs. J. M. Finn is dangerously ill. Mrs. Finn was off in the mines, and his address unknown.

John Rasmussen is running two lumber camps this winter, and has improved every hour of the good weather, so he is way ahead, and will do more than he anticipated.

Gentlemen and Boys should not go without the comfort of a good warm cap, when they are almost given away at S. H. & Co's.

A little child of B. Sherman, of Maple Forest, swallowed a pin, two weeks ago, and has been very sick, with symptoms of peritonitis, but was thought to be improving, Monday.

The friends of Mrs. F. L. Hankinson, a former resident of Maple Forest, will be pleased to know, that she presented her husband with a 11 pound daughter, at their Detroit home, a few days since.

Have you ever tried Pratt's Poultry Food for your chickens? If not it will pay you to do so.

Get a package at S. H. & Co's.

Comrade A. B. Corwin was down with La Grippe the first part of the week. He is so much interested in the big barn that he intends to build this spring, that he exposes himself to all weather.

R. D. Connine drove to one of S. H. & Co's. camps, to scale, last week, and his horse got loose, and instead of coming home took a straight line through the woods, regardless of roads, for Roscommon, where he was found Sunday.

Gold Medal Flour is made of the best Minnesota Spring Wheat, it has therefore no superior in the world. S. H. & Co. sell it.

"Prof." Hubbard, nightwatchman, handed in his "police report." One chimney fire, one ash barrel on fire, found a man drunk on the sidewalk, took him to hotel. Well done, thou good and faithful servant.—Lewiston Journal.

From the work of the crusaders, at their little church on the south side, thirty people have expressed themselves as under conviction, and last Sunday seven were baptized in the river by Rev. Mawhorter. The ice being broken for the occasion.

Garland Stoves and Ranges are the best in the land, good heaters and fuel saving. S. H. & Co. are the sole agents.

A satchel, belonging to a traveling man from Chicago, was stolen from the depot, last week. The thief took breakfast with Orlando Hicks the next morning, and the grip was found by him near his house, cut open. The sheriff is on a hot trail.

Quarterly Meeting services were held at the M. E. church, last Sunday. The presiding elder, Rev. Woodhams, preached both morning and evening. He reports the society in a flourishing condition, both morally and financially.

Mrs. Burton Harrison has written for the March LADIES HOME JOURNAL an authoritative sketch of Sally Cary, to whom George Washington, in his private letters, clearly points as the passion of his life. Mrs. Harrison, who was Miss Constance Cary before her marriage, is a direct descendant of Sally Cary, as well as, on her mother's side, of the Fairfax family, into which the Southern beauty of Washington's day finally married.

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Henry Davenport, of Frederic, was in town yesterday.

F. F. Hoell, treasurer of Blaine township, was in town yesterday.

F. G. Rose started for Statters Run, West Virginia, Tuesday night, to accept a position in the oil regions.

S. Jenson will give a Masquerade Ball, in Chris. Hanson's Hall, next Saturday evening, the 15th. All are invited. Tickets 35 cents.

Word was received, Tuesday, of the death of Mrs. Maurice J. Finn, at Cripple Creek, Col. Mrs. Finn was well and favorably known to many of our citizens, and her death will be sincerely mourned by them as well as her relatives. Her remains will be interred at New Haven, next Sunday. Further notice next week.

The officers of the Junior Epworth League, recently organized at the M. E. Church are as follows: Sup. Mrs. R. L. Cope; Assist. Supts., Miss Bradshaw and Miss Starr; Vice Presidents, Alice Burt, Neva Benson, Lilly Robinson, Eddie Chalker; Sec. Inez Braden; Treas., Nellie Hoyt. They meet every Sunday, at 3 p.m.

Veterinary Surgeons will not be comforted, because Pratt's Food keeps their patients, horses and cattle, in too good health. For sale at S. H. & Co's.

Last Thursday was our sixtieth birthday, and in the evening about forty friends, generally members of the Post and W. R. C., visited us in a body, and spent the evening, Charades, conversation, lunch, smoking etc. was indulged in by all, in accordance with their several tastes, and in the general enjoyment we forgot that we were three score years of age. We were remembered by receiving a handsome G. A. R. badge, gold, and a box of fine cigars. The badge will be treasured, but the cigars, we fear, will go up in smoke.

Salling Hanson & Co. can furnish you with Suits and Overcoats, made to your order, for less money than you pay for already made clothing of equal quality. Come and inspect our samples and prices.

S. Jenson will give a Masquerade Ball, in Chris. Hanson's Hall, next Saturday evening the 15th. All are invited. Tickets 35 cents.

James Burke, who has created quite a furor in Saginaw, posing as an apostolic healer, came to Grayling last week, as he claimed for needed rest. We are informed by a reputable citizen that part of his time was spent in a saloon, quoting scripture and drinking whisky. He is so patient a fraud that we have no sympathy for any, who are duped by him. He gave an address at Larson's Hall, Friday evening, to a crowd whose curiosity led them to hear him. He is an ardent blatherskite, with a gift of gab and unlimited cheek.

Every housekeeper should try "Gold Medal Flour," made of the best Minnesota spring wheat, as it makes the lightest and most delicious bread ever produced.

Care you buy it.

You never deny it.

Salling, Hanson & Co. sell it.

The March number of the DELINERATOR is called the Spring number, and is especially valuable and interesting because of the early forecast. It contains of Spring and Summer Styles and Materials for Ladies, Misses and Children. The first of a series of articles on current events of interest to women, by Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones, appears in this number.

"Ma'm Julie," an amusing and pathetic dialect sketch of Southern life, introduces a new writer to the readers of this magazine. In the domain of the kitchen the number is freighted with good things. Mrs. A. Longstreet writes upon the Chemistry of Foods; Helen Combs tells about an English High Tea, and the dishes prepared for it, and the regular article on Seasonable Cookery deals with the chafing dish and dishes to be prepared in it. Other features include the second paper on the Care of the Teeth, Edna Witherspoon's Tea-Table Chat, Sarah Miller Kirby's Kindergarten paper, the usual notices of New Books and the Novelties in Lace Making, Knitting, Tatting, Crocheting, etc. One dollar per year. Published by the Butterick Publishing Co., New York City.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Crepe Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANOR, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Dogs will have to take a back seat now; one of our druggists carries both a revolver and a club.

The worst storm this winter set in Monday night, and continued through Tuesday, making the walks almost impossible, and many highway commissioners or snow plow in sight, as highway funds were sunk in a swamp.

Tuesday of last week was the 18th anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander. In the evening a large number of their friends surprised them by calling to assist them in enjoying the happy event.

We clip the following special dispatch from the Detroit JOURNAL:

New Haven, Mich., Feb. 14th. Word has just come of the death of Mrs. Fannie Hale Finn, wife of J. Maurice Finn, at Cripple Creek, Col. The remains are enroute in the care of the husband. The funeral will be held here Sunday, from her old home. Mrs. Finn had many friends to whom she had endeared herself while residing at Royal Oak, Grayling and Ishpeming, in this state. For several years, too, she spent her summers at Bay View.

DRY GOODS,

ENTIRE STOCK

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS,

ONE VALENTINE.

I remember how lovely she was,
I remember it clearly, because
There are some things one cannot forget.
I swore by the blue of her eyes,
I measured her love by my sighs.
And I might have been doing it yet,
Had it not been for the words she said
As expressed in her wishes and smile.
In a manner I did not expect;
I sent her the best I could buy;
A twenty cent—they come high—
Me fine ones imported direct.
I sent her the dear valentine,
"The world's most beautiful boy," he said.
Then I sent her one from her
And thought she'd feel one proud.
She said "Yes, that's one that I like."
With a smile and emphatic "No, sir!"
I remember how costly it was,
I remember it clearly, because
There are some things one cannot forget.

SOME JOLLY VALENTINES.

These Will Occasion Much Pleasure,
Especially to Little Folks.
Though the old-time sentimental observance of St. Valentine's Day has lapsed into "innocuous desuetude," it is still the occasion of much pleasure and mirth. Little people, especially, enjoy the mystery of the season and the pleasant mystification of their playfellows, and if the humor indulged in is of a kindly nature, and not so personal as to wound, a week can enjoy a very gay time.
An evening can be very merrily passed



NO. 1.

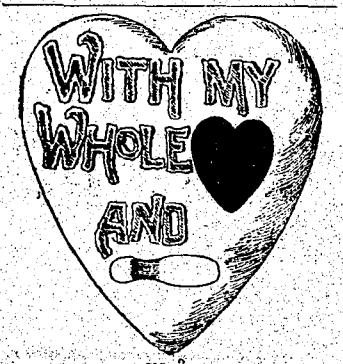
In making the humorous valentines which are here illustrated. The materials are very simple; some rough water color paper or thin cardboard, crepe tissue paper of some ribbon, a sheet of celluloid and some clothes pins, pewter spoons, a little red ribbon, a sheet of celluloid and some



NO. 2.

pieces of red cloth or flannel are all that is needed.

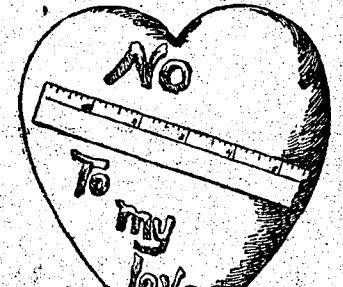
For No. 1 a piece of cardboard or water color paper, a little more than twice the length of a pipe stem and 4 inches wide, is folded double, and a hole large enough to thread the pipe stem through is cut in the center of the fold. The stem is held in place by a strip of white paper pasted over it on the back. Pewter spoons, grotesque faces on the pipe as you please, may have full play here. Gather an inch-wide strip of red tissue paper into the form of a hat brim and paste on the top of the head; the trimming and crown are



NO. 3.

made of a very narrow strip of the paper put on in loops. A frill of the tissue paper forms a collar round the neck, and a tiny bow finishes it in front. The lettering on all the valentines may be done in carbon ink, in water colors or with gold paint.

For No. 2, "a case of spoons," a card 7 inches square is needed. Paint the "old



NO. 4.

man in the moon" with a thin wash of yellow ochre on a pale, cloudy blue ground; two bright pewter spoons have grotesque faces painted in the bowls, and are tied on the card with bows of bright



NO. 5.

ribbon. Paste a narrow strip of the same cardboard on the back of the card to support it like an easel.

The heart-shaped cards (Nos. 3 and 4) may be from 6 to 7 inches long, and should have a strip of card pasted on the

PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN AS A RAIL-SPLITTER.



The portrait of Abraham Lincoln given herewith has a State reputation in Indiana. It is called the "Justice" picture, from the name of its owner, James M. Justice. Mr. Justice died at his home in Logansport, Ind., in 1889, and the portrait was left by will to his daughters, Mrs. A. C. Patterson and Miss Minibelle Justice, who now reside in Chicago. Mr. Justice's death was sudden and he left no written record of the history of the picture. Its present owners are the descendants of the man who had been killed in battle. Mr. Justice restored it, had it framed, and gave it the place of honor in his law office in Monticello, Ind. Later he moved to Logansport, Ind., where the picture remained until recently. It has been in the Justice family for twenty-six years.

Numbers, and he is said to have been Lincoln's personal friend. James M. Justice first saw it during the war, when it was carried by a regiment of Indiana volunteers in which he had enlisted. It was twice captured and recaptured. It was captured a third time, and Mr. Justice lost track of it for several years. He was determined to get it, however, and finally found it after the war in a small house in Germany, the effects of a man who had been killed in battle. Mr. Justice restored it, had it framed, and gave it the place of honor in his law office in Monticello, Ind. Later he moved to Logansport, Ind., where the picture remained until recently. It has been in the Justice family for twenty-six years.

AT THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.
(Reminiscences of the Hon. James Pettigrew, of Calhoun, Illinois.)

Abe Lincoln? Well, I reckon! not a mile off. Right here in Springfield, Illinois, Abe used to room with me. He represented Sangamon, I tried it for Calhoun. An' me an' Abe was cronies then; I'll not forget it soon.

No. 5, the clothes pin card, is one of the most amusing. A face must be painted upon the head of the pin, and a bit of kid and paste on No. 3, doing the lettering with gold paint or carmine ink. No. 4 is decorated entirely with the pen or a brush, though a piece of a paste-board measure could be pasted on instead of drawing it.

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Just as Pretty.

"That is the prettiest little foot in all the world," said Baby Ruth's father one morning, as he stooped to caress a tiny pink and white foot thrust out from a little white nightgown.

"There isn't in all the world another such a pretty little foot as that."

"Oh, yes, there is, papa," was the little girl's reply, and thrusting out the other foot, she added: "Here it is, papa."

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. B. B. 430 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, 1885.

"The boarders have all left Mrs. Neckbeef's house, haven't they?" "Yes, every one of them, and the coffee would have gone also if I hadn't been too weak to crawl away."—Florida Times-Union.

Merit

is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, increasing sales and wonderful cures. The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood. It makes the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficial influence of

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate, 25c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pantries a remedy that cures every kind of Headache from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pinprick.

He has tried it in over a hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is guaranteed when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause sluggish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Sold by all Druggists.

THE ALERMOTIVE CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power 1/2 what it was. It has many brands of windmills, and can furnish a mill at your door. It can and does furnish a mill to any place in the country. It makes Pumping and Seeding, Steel, Galvanized, and Cast Iron Windmills, Tubs, Scales, Bush Barrels, Prunes, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Wagon. Send for catalogues. Price list of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Janes' Patent Kitchen Scale. Send for catalogues. 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. P. T. Barry, who has general charge of the advertising contracts of the Chicago Newspaper Union, is compelled to pass a large portion of his time in journeying to and fro in the interests he represents.

Speaking of Ripans Tabules, Mr. Barry says that he has carried them with him in his satchel on all his trips, since he first became acquainted with their excellent qualities. He uses four or five a week, being always particular to take one after a hearty or, more especially, after a hasty meal. He never requires more than one. Mr. Barry does not remember how he was first induced to make trial of Ripans Tabules, but now he buys them of the nearest druggist whenever his supply is exhausted.

"They are specially convenient."

Mr. Barry says, "and a mighty nice thing—just what a man needs when traveling, if he needs a medicine at all."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price is 20 cents a box, sent to 108-109 State Street, New York. Sample 10 cents.

PISCO-CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAIL.

Best Remedy for Consumption, Dr. G. J. Day in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION.

OPPIUM Morphine Habit Cur'd in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured.

DR. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

ASK US BUY US, we can help you answer. THE ANSWER CO., 303 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

C. M. U.

NO. 7-96

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION YOU SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER.

The Modern Invicta Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative Syrup of Vicks.

Kinglake.

Kinglake, the author of "Boethen," was afflicted with gout, and he had a fancy to try a lady doctor, and wrote to one to ask if gout was beyond her scope. She replied: "Dear sir, gout is not beyond my scope, but men are."

It was Kinglake who uttered one of the neatest of motto on the peculiar character of the Times. He had little fondness for that journal, its spite of personal friendships which might have been expected to soften his view of the question. The paper was still to him a sort of juggernaut, irresistible and fatal. On seeing an announcement of the new editor's marriage, he exclaimed: "Heavens! that brings the Times into relations with humanity."

Florida Facts.

February and March are two of the last months of the year to visit Florida. The climate is fine and the social features at their height of interest. When you have made up your mind to go, you naturally want to get there as soon as possible and in the most comfortable manner.

No matter whether you live in St. Louis, Chicago, Peoria, Indianapolis, Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York or Boston, you can take one of the magnificent trains of the "Big Four Route" from any one of these cities to Cincinnati, and with only one change of cars continue your journey to Jacksonville. Direct connections made in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through trains of all lines to Florida. Call on or address any agent "Big Four Route," or address E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager, or D. B. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Webster's Ready Mind,

Once when Daniel Webster was addressing a political meeting in Faneuil Hall, the standing multitude within the hall, pressed by those who were endeavoring to enter from without, began to sway to and fro, a solid mass of human bodies, as helpless to counteract the movement as if Faneuil Hall were being rocked by an earthquake. The orator was in the midst of a stirring appeal, urging the necessity of individual exertion and unflinching patriotism to avert the dangers that threatened the political party whose principles he espoused, when he perceived the terrible swaying of the packed assembly.

In Chicago alone there are 4,000 long-distance telephones, for every telephone connected with the "central" may be switched at once on the long-distance wire, and a man may sit in his office

and speak as to a man across the room with a man in New York, or in a New England town, or in the sunnier cities of the South.

It is safe to say that women who prepare themselves for the eventful period pass through it much easier than in the past.

There is but one course to pursue.

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I would have been in my grave ten years ago but for it. My womb had failed and rested on the bladder. The doctor could not relieve me: my mind was deranged. Your Compound cured me. It helped me through the change of life all right; am now in good health. It has also cured my husband of kidney trouble: made him like a new man. Please state my words in the strongest terms: I am glad to send you my picture. I travelled twelve miles to have it taken for you. Mrs. W. L. DAY, Bettsville, O.

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THE TURN OF LIFE.

WOMAN'S CRITICAL PERIOD

Contemplated with Less Fear than of Old.

ESPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.

There is no period in woman's earthly career which she approaches with so much anxiety as the "change of life." Yet during the past twenty years women have learned much from a woman.

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C. M. U.

NO. 7-96

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION YOU SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER.

CAN TALK FOR MILES.

WONDERS OF THE LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

By the Use of Prof. Bell's Invention Forty Millions of People in the United States Are Now Within Speaking Distance of Each Other.

Linked by a Copper Wire.

By the use of the long-distance telephone 40,000,000 people are within speaking distance of each other within the United States. Science has nothing more remarkable to offer than this achievement. When Alexander Graham Bell sat down at the instrument in New York and installed the service between that city and Chicago he had linked the people together in a bond closer than anything else could have done. There is satisfaction in writing to the distant friend. There is comfort in reading the letters that friend writes. There is a better pleasure in the message some mutual acquaintance brings us from that loved one far away. There is a resource in the telegraph where the stroke of trouble or the rush of business makes communication imperative. But there is nothing like the sound of a human voice in friendship nor the personal spoken assurance of a business correspondent.

In 1876 Professor Bell exhibited to the public at the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia his patented telephone instrument. It was the beginning of a new era. That the human voice could be projected to a distance seemed one of the marvels of the age. And it was. But that modest beginning held small promise of the astonishing results that have followed. Yet the beginning was a foreshadowing of a greater occasion; for if voices could be heard half a mile, why not ten miles? And if so far, why not for hundred? It is difficult in speculation. But that limit has constantly grown until to-day there is a direct telephone communication between both places and Pulaski, Tenn., which is far down toward the Alabama border. And within this triangle, between what is for the present the limit of the service, there are means of intercommunication, in every city and almost every town. And as the greater portion of the population of the country lies east of the Rocky Mountains, it is no exaggeration to say that two-thirds of all the people in the country are within easy speaking distance of each other.

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Served Him Right

You can take that soap

right back and change

it for SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

SWEET LOVE IS DEAD.

Sweet love is dead;
Where shall we bury him?
In a green bed,
With no stone at his head
And no tears nor prayers to worry
him.
Do you think he will sleep?
Dreamless and quiet?
Yes, if we keep
Silence now weep
Over the grave where the ground
wombs riot.
By his tomb let us part,
But, hush! he is waking!
He hath winged a dart
And the mock-cold heart
With the woe of want is aching:
Fie we no more,
Sweet love lies breathless.
All we forsake
Be as before.
Death may die, but love is deathless.
—Alfred Austin.

THE MISER'S HOARD.

Have you ever strolled in the quaint old city of San Antonio to where the river cuts, like a steel knife-blade, through the hills? It runs in the rift between the hills, as it nature had carved its course in the dark, and tangled it all up, like a silver-blue ribbon in the forest of mesquite fringe.

Have you ever followed its winding and looked upon the haunted house standing high above the river's brink, and seen, dark upon its moulderings walls, the print of a bloody hand?

No? Then I will tell you the story: it happened many years ago.

It was New Year's eve, and a raw wind swept through the clefts between the hills and dashed the spray of the San Antonio River in a monotonous swish against the steep, overhanging bank. What with the rush of the turbulent waves, minor sounds were swallowed up in the general discord of nature.

On the bridge spanning the river stood Francisco Pitra and Juan Tasca, their sombros drawn low over their faces; their throats muffled to keep off the cutting wind.

Pitra dashed his hand against the bridge rail. "I tell you, Juan," he cried, "if Raschal Quito were not the old miser's only heir, he should never marry my daughter. A proud, hizy trifling—

Pitra caught his breath sharply as the sound of a cry, shrill and far away, floated down the river.

"What is that?" he said, grasping Tasca's arm; "some one cried as if—as if in death agony."

Tasca drew his muffer down from one ear.

"I hear nothing," he said. "It was the cry of a jaguar you heard, no doubt. You are excited enough to hear anything."

"Perhaps," assented Pitra; "yet it seemed to me there was something in the cry I recognized."

Tasca moved forward.

"You were talking of young Quito," he reminded. "Yes, the boy is wild—apparently trifling—but there is an element of good about him! The way that old uncle of his treats him is enough to drive the energy out of any spirited young fellow; he has never had a chance to show what is in him, good or bad. Now, there was the time that—

"I want to hear no praise of a Quito," interrupted Pitra harshly. "Here my daughter might have made a fine match with Senor Rocca; true, a man of little gold; so lovely a girl, but a man of standing—of wealth! Yet, what can I say? Who knows what sums of gold that old man Quito has hidden? One cannot overlook that. And when Monita threw her arms about my neck and vowed that she will marry no one but Raschal, only Raschal, what can I say? She is my only one, my little Monita."

"No fairer, sweeter child ever blessed a father's home," added Tasca. They were over the bridge now and nearing Pitra's home. From a different direction—who may say just when?—a tall young figure leaped left that home.

"Good night, Monita, min," he had said, folding his beautiful young fiancee in his arms; "you will not have long to wait. If my uncle will not support me in decency, nor allow me to support myself, we will marry anyhow. I have a plan, and I will not tarry long in accomplishing it."

Monita's soft, dusky eyes flashed a love light up into his face; her red lips closed like a rosebud for a kiss.

"I will never marry any one but you," she cried; "it is only you I love."

With these words ringing in his ears Raschal drew his cloak around him and disappeared in the gloom of the mesquite shadows.

Some distance down the river Miser Quito, as he was called, sat muttering in his home. The fire was bright that warmed him; he did not have to spend money for fuel; the room was comfortable; his family had been well to do; all that they left was his.

"Why does that wretched boy stay late?" he muttered. "Always anxious to leave me, when anyone might come in this lonely place and rob me. Always anxious to work for his living—pah! As if I could trust a hireling to protect me as Raschal's presence does. Ah, I will make him suffer for this delay, wretched that he is to leave me thus alone!"

A heavy step sounded on the stairs; the door was pushed open as the old man unbolted it, and a tall, cloaked figure stepped in the room.

What followed during a bitter altercation belated passersby who heard the raised voices could not say. Was not Miser Quito forever quarrelling, with Raschal? And now that he had forbidden Raschal to marry, was not the quarrelling likely to be worse than ever?

It was in the gray light of New Year's morning that Marco, the woodcutter, looked up as he passed Miser Quito's house and saw the print of a bloody hand on the wall beside the door.

Marco grew pale through his swarthy skin. Bloody deeds were not uncommon sights about San Antonio. Marco had no horror of them. But who ever saw a seal like that upon the wall of a man's house? Marco turned with a sudden weakness in his knees and hurried into town.

Among the rush of people who hastened past Marco on his return to the

quoit house were Tasca and Pitra. As if answering an unspoken accusation, Tasca turned to the door, crying:

"This is not the mark of Raschal's hand; the fingers are too short and broad for his."

No one noticed him as the crowd pushed its way into the miser's living room and looked down with a sort of horror upon the battered remains of the old miser lying in a pool of blood.

The old man's nephew had many more enemies than friends, and from them burst a cry—the yell of bloodhounds upon a murderer's track—"Raschal!"

They scattered in every direction in a self-appointed search for the murderer. He was nowhere on the premises, and their search here only revealed the fact that the old man had been robbed as well as murdered.

Monita lay sleeping through the early morning hours, the fringe of her long lashes lay on the rounded flush of her cheeks, and blotted out that crimsoned shadow that had fallen upon her life.

At all San Antonio she was the only one who did not go to look at the print of the crimson hand. Of all San Antonio Tasca was the only man who could not see that the contour of the red palm and blood-dripping fingers was that of Raschal Quito.

The next day Miser Quito was buried in his own grounds, for no money could be found for a burial elsewhere, and the expense that the town went to was paid out of the sale of some of his handsome effects. They were sold at a mere trifling, for the people said, "Raschal will never come back to be hanged," and they did not scruple to make good such a chance for acquiring the heirlooms of the Quito family, though Miser Quito's avuncle had not left any too many for sale.

The hunt for Raschal was a savage one, but fruitlessly, and finally it was abandoned.

"He must have drowned himself," the people said; "perhaps when the river is low in the fall we may find his bones."

"You remember that cry?" asked Pitra of Tasca; "at first I thought it was old man Quito's voice; now I know it was that of Raschal as he plunged into the river."

"Perhaps," assented Tasca. The miser's house was locked, and time wore on until the wild flowers of Texas made a covering of blue and gold over Miser Quito's grave, and the mark of the crimson hand grew less vivid in hue.

Monita clung to the belief that Raschal was innocent; that he would send for her some day when it was safe to do so; and she never questioned her intent to go when the time came. Tasca alone learned her belief, and it was wonderful how, after Tasca had ascertained her that it was also his own, she blushed again into the lovely, merry maiden she had been before this tragedy had swept across her life.

The roses came back to her cheeks and she no longer refused to see her friends. But she grew quiet and staid as year after year went by without a sign from Raschal; and all San Antonio was talking about the sound of loud voices that were heard after nightfall in the Quito house, and every New Year's eve along the course of the river there rang a muffled cry which chilled the blood in the veins of the hearers and banished them away from the dark, haunted stream.

Time never flushed these cries; years never wiped away the imprint of that searred hand beside the door, nor turned the love of beautiful Monita into another channel.

It was nearing Christmas one day, and as they filed into the open door of San Fernando man waiting beside it stepped forward at the approach of Juan Tasca and said:

"You are Sheriff Tasca?"
Tasca nodded.

"Then you are wanted at once to take the deposition of a dying man."

"That is not my business," began Tasca.

"No matter," urged the latter; "he says you are the only friend Raschal had."

"I will come," cried Tasca, growing white at the sudden thought of Raschal within reach, living—dying!

He hurried the man on his way till paused at the door of a ranchman's house on the outskirts of the town. Fritz Van Meister, a man of unusual habits, but not lacking friends.

"Here?" cried Tasca, as he followed his guide into the house.

"Yes, hero," answered the man, ushering him into Van Meister's bedroom, and pointing to his dying form upon the bed.

The shock of seeing the unexpected rendered Tasca dumb.

"I am dying," moaned Van Meister; "I must confess. The priest has shriven me—but you are Raschal's only friend—I murdered the uncle. He does not know it."

"What?" yelled Tasca, with a tiger-like spring toward the bed.

The dying man shrank.

"Yes, I murdered him, but I never meant to. He owed me money; I tried a long time to get it—in vain. That night he was alone. I threatened him, Ab, but he was bad and cruel. I struck him in my anger. I did not mean to kill him, but he fell dead at my feet. Then the devil got into me. You know how I crushed him. No one was there—I took all the money I found—not much, for he had hidden his wealth well. When I got out into the fresh air the devil left me. I grew weak to think what I had done. I leaned against the wall to keep from falling. I heard the sound of Raschal's voice humming a love song—I hear it now, that old Quito's voice when he fell. I ran down the stairs and hid in the shadow as Raschal passed me and went up. I heard him cry out; I heard him afterward say: 'No one will believe I did not do it. They will hang me without shrift. Oh, my little Monita, must leave you?'

"I heard no more. These words steadied my brain. I went home, no longer fearing the brand of the murderer, safe to live on with my family. Now," he ended, spent with the exertion of the recital, "I am ready to die."

Tasca looked at the men who had followed him into the room.

"You heard all?" he asked.

"All," they replied.

"Then help me to find Raschal," he said, and left the house without one

backward look at the man who had brought so much evil.

It was strange to find how many men found excuses for Raschal's un-sociality in the past. How could a penniless man, tied fast to a lonely old miser, find time or money for friends or society? They remembered that it was pity for the feeble, friendless creature that had kept Raschal beside his uncle. They remembered his kindnesses. His coldness and pride were forgotten. What a welcome they gave him when he returned are the end of the week, a man with a resolute face, his black hair threaded with gray, with a comfortable tread in another state, where he had adopted another name and prospered.

If Monita was no longer in the first bloom of her youth, she was in the full flower of her beauty, and it was a royal right wedding they had, while the plaza before the church was gay with a joyous crowd.

Raschal unearthed his uncle's treasure from its hiding place; but to this day you may see standing high above the brim of the narrow river the decaying walls of the hattered house, whose door is sealed with the imprint of a crimson hand.

INDIAN PLEASANTRIES.

How a Single Piegan Passed for Seventy.

"A member of the Canadian mounted police, Lieut. McDonough, told me," said Capt. Parrelle, at the Officers' Club, "the following incident of a band of Crows and a solitary Piegan Indian, which is novel and interesting. It occurred about 100 miles from Fort Walsh. A band of Cree Indians woke up one snowy morning to find that about one dozen of their choicest ponies had been run off during the night. Pursuit was soon organized, and within a few hours a fresh trail was found in the snow. After following the trail some thirty miles it entered a river bottom and headed for a wooded island in the middle of the river.

"Smoke was seen rising from the trees, and an opening, which seemed to be the mouth of a cave, appeared in plain view. Presently a single Indian, a Piegan, showed up in front of the opening. He was in war paint, and there was a dog at his heels. Pretty soon the dog scented the Crows, and began growling and barking. The Piegan looked up, glanced a moment about him, and then instantly entered the cave. In about ten seconds another Piegan came around the rocks and also went in; then another and another and another, there being a few seconds between them. The Crows lay silently in the bushes watching and counting, until upward of fifty Piegans had come around the rocks and gone into the cave, and still they kept coming. What seemed remarkable was the fact that all these Indians were, to all appearances exactly the same size, were dressed and painted alike, each carried a rifle, and most remarkable, each seemed a little lame in the left foot, limping slightly.

"They were a gaudy crowd, and the Crows counted seventy of them. The superstitious Crows naturally concluded that the evil spirit had something to do with it, for there was no doubt that there were seventy Piegan Indians in the island of the Bengawan river in Java, where they were surrounded by bones of the hippopotamus, the hyena, several species of deer, a gigantic pangolin, and other animals. Among all these bones were four—a wisdom tooth, a skull-cap, a left femur, and a second molar—that undoubtedly represent an animal hitherto unknown. It seems quite certain that the four bones belonged to one individual, although they were scattered fifty feet in the gravel. The skull has twice the internal capacity of any modern ape, but is small for a man of the size indicated by the femur; the femur is decidedly human, and its possessor must have walked crooked; but up to this time no human remains have never been found in lower pleistocene deposits; the teeth are larger than human teeth, with a development that is characteristically simian. Pithecanthropus erectus, as the animal is now known, seems to be assigned by all to a place between existing man and apes, but opinions differ as to whether it was a man-like ape or an ape-like man.

The droschiks are driven by red-headed, bush-nosed Russian Izvozhiks in low, glazed, stovepipe hats, with very curly brims, red sleeves, plaited black skirts and high boots. In them one often sees, rolling as passengers, a couple of frowsy Chinese, or still frowner Coreen. The fare is only eighteen kopeks, or one shilling, and eighteen pence an hour, or over half an hour; and from point to point there are teneppeny and five-penny fares, according to distance. The regulations forbid charging more; but, with fine irony, allow the driver "to take less if he likes." He may not leave his cab to take care of itself, may not "sing, make a noise or cause a disturbance," he must temper his pace to a "town trot" and "keep to the right-hand side of the road."

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The troika has a dashing look; the horse in the middle trots under the arched duga, whose object and effect, when properly put on, is to keep the shafts at the right distance apart. The small horses right and left are cantering and their bodies incline a little outward from the car. In Vladivostok are few complete triple teams; generally there are only the "middle horse" trotting and one other cantering on its near side.

"A few days afterward the Indian appeared with a pint flask in his blanket, as usual. The trader was as good as his word, and demanded the bottle, which was given up without a word of protest, and then the redskin started for the door. The trader threw the flask into the stove, when bang! went the stove and out came the windows, the trader following. Had he stopped to investigate before throwing he would have found the flask contained gunpowder, not whisky.

"Some of Coxey's foot tourists in Eastern Montana were badly sold last spring by a mischievous Crow Indian,

"I am dying," moaned Van Meister; "I must confess. The priest has shriven me—but you are Raschal's only friend—I murdered the uncle. He does not know it."

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